(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government have plans to open more such hospitals in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) The Government of Gujarat is not aware of the fact that any particular Hospital in that State is gaining popularity in foreign countries.

(d) Does not arise.

Irregularities in Training Courses in Safdarjung Hospital

444. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA NAHATA:

SHRI AMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Delhi-based activist group, "Common Cause", regarding serious irregularities in the training course in Medical Laboratory Technology at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of Leprosy Eradication and T.B. Control Programmes

445. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government made any review of the implementation of National Leprosy Eradication Programme and National Tuberculosis Control Programme during Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the allocation made to various States for implementing the above programmes in that Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes Sir, both the National Programmes were reviewed in 1992 which was the first year of the 8th Plan.

(a) Yes Sir, both the National Programmes were reviewed in 1992 which was the first year of the 8th Plan.

(b) As a result of the review, there were changes in both the Programmes.

In the case of Leprosy, the coverage of the programme was extended from 246 districts to include all the districts in the whole country. For providing free Multi Drug Therapy Services to the entire area proposed to be covered under the programme, World Bank assistance to the extent of Rs. 302 crores was taken from 1993-94 onwards for a period of 6 years.

In the case of T.B., the review took note of the fact that less than 40% of the patients completed treatment, there was inadequate budget and managerial capacity, drug shortage, emphasis on X-ray as tool of diagnosis, poor quality of sputum microscopy and multiplicity of treatment regimens. Based on these findings the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) was started as pilot projects with the objective of curing at least 85% of new sputum+ve cases and detecting at least 70% of these cases was evolved. This initiative is under implementation from 1997 onwards with World Bank assistance to the extent of Rs. 749 crores.

Statement of the allocation, State/UT-wise, during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), under the Leprosy and T.B. Programmes, are given at Annexures I & II respectively. (*See* Apppendix 188, Annexure Nos. 11 and 12).

Deaths by Jaundice and Malaria in Delhi

446. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned, Jaundice masking malaria, appearing in the Express Newsline dated 11th November, 1999;

(b) if so, the number of patients/cases reported at Government/private hospitals in Delhi;

(c) whether deaths have taken place due to delay diagnosis; if so, the details thereof, hospital-wise;

(d) whether blood testing facility to diagnose the said diseases is not available in Government hospitals/CGHS dispensaries; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to provide the facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Malaria can lead to jaundice in addition to signs and symptoms of malaria. This occurs due to breakdown of blood cells. During 1999-2000 (Up to September 1999), a total of 2149 malaria cases have been recorded in Delhi, out of which only 5 cases have been reported as P. falciparum malaria.